



EVERY TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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A TRIP TO PUKA PUKA

A Copra Merchant Calls on Lonely Danger Island

IN the centre of the lonely Pacific seas in the south-western area of the great ocean is the tiny island speck of Puka Puka, visited for the first time since the war by Mr William Bond of Rarotonga. Mr Bond has been telling his friends in Australia and Britain of his adventurous journey just completed. He set out in the small trading schooner Tiare Taporo, which makes an annual journey round the northern Cook Islands and beyond, collecting copra, the valuable coconut husk.

All the 600-odd islanders who live in the three villages were on the beaches to welcome the ship whose tall masts had been seen on the horizon some hours before she came near enough to launch a ship's boat.

Puka Puka consists of a triangular reef with a small sandy spit large enough for a village at each point of the triangle. The triangle itself is filled in with an enormous lagoon across which the Puka Pukans are experts at racing their home-made canoes. The lower part of each canoe is hollowed from a single log, in some cases with two logs joined together. A deck is made of planks and the whole canoe is sewn deftly together with sennit (coconut string), so that a leak is rarely known. Heavy copra loads are carried with the help of square sails plaited out of the huge leaves of the pandanus plant.

Exciting Event

Seven hundred and fifty miles away from the large island of Rarotonga, the Puka Pukans are out of touch with civilisation. Mr Bond's visit was an exciting event. He was entertained to an orgy of coconut-water drinking, and everyone wanted to shake hands with him. Knowing the islanders' love for simple entertainment, he had taken his rope and on the open beach showed them his tricks.

Standing a mile out to sea, the trading schooner landed its store and took on a cargo of copra.

Owing to the swing of the tides loading is a dangerous job. The copra has to be ferried across the broad shallows of the reef, and then out into the open sea. Many schooners have come to grief on the sharp fangs of the Puka Puka reef, and on some maps the island is known as Danger Island.

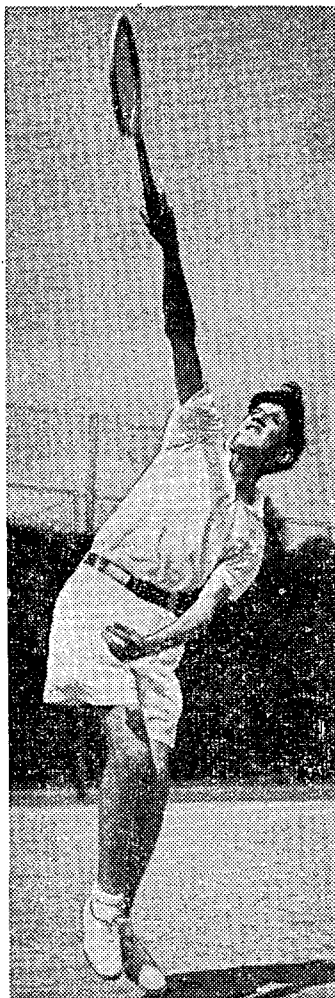
Ship's Bell

One ship wrecked on the reef was the John Williams I, the Pacific schooner of the London Missionary Society. In 1860 the ship was caught in the strong shoreward current, and although the ship's crew pulled hard in the long boat against the drift, the ship pounded on the coral rocks and sank into deep water with her ship's bell ringing loudly.

The islanders dived for the bell and for nearly 80 years used it as their church bell. In 1938 the bell was sent home to London as a souvenir of Puka Puka, but it was blown to pieces in a 1941 air raid.

Simple, sunny, and friendly, the Puka Pukans, Mr Bond reports, are strong in health, showing magic lines of white teeth, sleeping during the hot hours of the day and doing their plantation work in the early morning and evening. At present copra is fetching handsome prices in the markets of the world, and every bag the islanders can pack full is needed to make soap, glycerine, and margarine.

IN PLAY!



A fine action picture taken during a knock-out competition for schools at Wimbledon.

The Amazing Trout

CLIMB THROUGH A RAGING TORRENT

THE grim determination of trout when they wish to go upstream has been demonstrated to observers at the new Karapiro hydro-electric station in New Zealand.

The tenacity of the fish in fighting their way from the foot of the spillway, against the powerful flow of water, to the lake level 90 feet above, has left observers amazed. It is down the spillway that the surplus waters from the lake come tumbling. One resident of the district says that for several weeks they have been watching a number of trout which seem to frequent the back-water at the front of the spillway when the gates are closed.

It is only quite recently that the trout have been noticed actually swimming up the spillway and over into the lake when the gates are open. The little fish seem to have no trouble in swimming up the first half of the fall, according to this observer. Here the water must be travelling at between 30 to 40 miles an hour!

However, it is when the fish reach half-way up the second section, which is steeper, that they seem to stall and appear to remain suspended like little silver comets. They often slip back, sometimes only a few feet, sometimes all the way, but the speed at which they dart forward again is unbelievable. It is even faster than the eye can follow.

Occasionally one of the fish will reach the crest, only to fall back again. Some have managed to stay on the steep part for several minutes before either being swept back again or darting ahead with a final energetic spurt which brings cheers from the onlookers.

According to local residents the fish have caused more stir at Karapiro than that which occurred on the day when the new hydro-electric installation was first run.

LAST TERM AT QUEEN ELIZABETH'S

WHEN the summer term ended recently one of England's oldest day schools passed out of existence. It was the Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School for boys at Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire, established by letters patent issued by the Queen in 1561. Though the school itself was restored and a classroom was added in 1851, the building remains almost in its original form, its age being shown by the dark red bricks, only two inches thick, of which it is built.

It has been closed because of reorganisation of schools, but it is hoped that some means will be found for it to continue in the service of this delightful old-world borough.

The founder of the school was one Richard Robins who, in 1558, surrendered to the bailiffs of Godmanchester his property in the borough to be used for endow-

ing the free grammar school with property worth £20 a year, and leaving the rest of his property to his daughters. But the bailiffs wanted the school to be a good one, and claimed all his property, pointing out that Richard had already surrendered it to them, and therefore could not leave any of it to anyone else.

After a time they were able to take possession of it, but, in 1580, the heirs of Richard Robins brought another action, in the famous Star Chamber court, alleging that the surrender of 1558 was a forgery. They were unsuccessful, however, and the school became securely established. It is interesting to think that some of the school's last pupils may be direct descendants of some of the first scholars. There are families of Freemen of the Borough who have been living in Godmanchester since the days of King John.



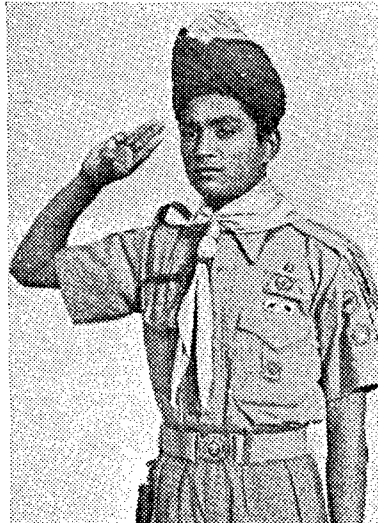
A straw-hatted Filipino



Bermudan Sea Scouts



Red Indian Scout



An Indian lad



Boy from Burma

The international character of the great jamboree is shown by these portraits of some of the Scouts now in France

THE STRUGGLE TO PAY OUR WAY

OWING to a variety of causes, some of them unforeseen, this country is faced with what is commonly called an economic crisis. This threat to our prosperity is so serious that the Government has had to take steps to meet it, and the next few weeks should indicate their success—or inadequacy.

Though the word "crisis" has been on the lips of many for some months, few people realise its nature and the way to recovery. To explain it, let us think of Britain as one big family. Now, housekeeping duties in our State are not very different, except for their size, from the housewife's duties in a single family. In each family money must be found to buy food, clothing, to pay the rent, and occasionally to go to the cinema.

13,000,000 Households

If we multiply this problem by 13 million (for this is the number of British households) the task which the whole nation is facing becomes clear. It is the task of getting the food, the textiles, the houses, and the films or cigarettes for 13 million families. The job would be only half as difficult were we able to grow all our food, cotton, tobacco, to build all our machinery, and so on, in these isles. This is obviously not possible because we cannot grow cotton in our cool climate or all the food we need on our rather few acres. Again, Britain's belief has always been in international trade, which really means doing the things we can do better than others and exchanging them for goods which other countries can produce better than we can.

Realising the nature of the national housekeeping job it is easy to see why there is a crisis. We have to buy overseas food and cotton, petroleum and machinery. We also spend foreign currency on tobacco, newsprint, and films.

Our all-out war effort in raising forces and making munitions prevented, and still to some extent hinders our export of as many peacetime goods as we could wish in order to pay for all imports essential for our recovery at home and in markets abroad. Happily the United States were ready to help us with a large loan. This was obtained in 1945 and amounted to £1000,000,000, and its purpose was to give us the necessary ready cash at a time when our great export industries were being revived. Unfortunately this loan will not last as long as we would have liked.

Sorting Out the Laws

THE Lord Chancellor announced recently that order is to be introduced into the present chaotic state of the Statute-book.

A Statute is, broadly speaking, an Act of Parliament, and the "Statute-book" is not one book but an immense library comprising all the Statutes enacted in England since 1235. Obviously, if there were no kind of guide or index to this vast collection it would be a trackless waste.

Nowadays, as the Lord Chancellor pointed out, not only lawyers but other people often wish to acquaint themselves with the Acts of Parliament

One of the reasons is that owing to the rise of prices in America our precious dollars do not go as far as they did a year ago.

There is, of course, a strong possibility that next spring the Marshall scheme will enable this country (and other European nations) to obtain further supplies of dollars. But our experts foresee that there may be several months during which we shall lack sufficient dollars for buying essential food and raw materials. This, then, is the gap which looms ahead of us.

The Government's plan to bridge the gap is this: *We must cut our purchases abroad and increase our exports.* Yet this simple recipe is not easy to carry out. What purchases should we cut? Food or raw materials or tobacco or films? There must certainly be drastic cuts in all our luxury imports. So in the coming autumn and winter we shall have to face more austerity.

But the plan to beat the crisis requires of the citizens more than just to face austerity. Each worker must produce more in order to swell our exports, though most of our efforts will depend on the coal available. This explains the Government's anxiety to make miners realise their great responsibility to us all.

More Workers

There will be less freedom for workers to change employment, for it is essential that our export industries should retain every skilled worker and also increase their numbers.

Another move to overcome the crisis is a speed-up of demobilisation releases during the coming months, and this should give industry, including coal mines, more workers.

Dollars will also be saved by reducing our military expenditure in Germany and other parts of the world.

Although the coming months may be hard there is little reason to doubt that, with vigorous leadership by the Government and a fuller realisation by us all of the need for sacrifice and effort, Britain with her great industrial resources and inventive genius will overcome all difficulties.

about some particular subject—probably something dealing with their trade or profession. So plans are being made for sorting out and indexing the Statutes.

Of course, this is not the first time such work has been carried out, or the task would indeed be a hopeless one. As far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was considered necessary and there have been many revisions since then.

Now it is estimated that from 10 to 15 years of continuous work will be necessary before the Statute-book is in a satisfactory condition.

Looking to the Colonies

OUR wartime needs and even more our peacetime planning for food and raw materials have emphasised the necessity for developing our Colonial Empire to the utmost.

The C.N. recently wrote of Africa as a larger, but for its adequate development as such and as a source of raw materials it is vital that the producers themselves should attain higher standards of life.

This applies, of course, to our Colonies everywhere, and in a recent debate in Parliament Mr Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, described the political, economic, and social developments now in progress in our many Colonies, and what steps were being taken to help the native peoples to help in their own advancement. He has also issued a Blue Book (Colonial Empire 1939-47; Stationery Office, 2s 6d), which sums up what has been and is being done.

Among the social services education is rightly given a high place. New University Colleges are being created, and colonial students are encouraged to come to the Motherland. There are now here, he stated, 1500 students, most of whom are attached to our universities, while in addition 1530 men and women are studying in Britain for careers in professions and trade. A sum of £1,000,000 is to be allotted to training in our universities Civil Servants for administrative work in their native countries.

Summing up our policy, the Minister emphasised that in no way were we exploiting our colonial peoples, but were doing all we could to develop their sense of responsibility, for "we cannot go far unless we have their co-operation and understanding."

THE HELPING HAND OF F.D.R.

THAT Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a man of the broadest possible vision, as well as a great President and war leader, is shown by an incident related by Miss Frances Perkins, a family friend of the Roosevelts, and his American Secretary of Labour, in her recently published book, *The Roosevelt That I Knew* (Hammond and Hammond, 18s).

When Mr Roosevelt visited the Middle East for the Teheran Conference in December 1944 he came to the conclusion, says Miss Perkins, that the place needed water.

He told his friend that when he had got through being President of the United States, he would like to return accompanied by his wife to the Middle East, and see if he could manage to instal a water system like the Tennessee Valley Scheme that would really make something of the country.

"I would love to do it," he added.

This great son of America was concentrating upon the mammoth task of helping the Allies through to victory, yet he was also interested in helping towards future happiness and prosperity a land far away from his own.

WORLD NEWS REEL

WORLD EDUCATION. Unesco has published a book called: *Fundamental Education; Common Ground for All Peoples.* Written by international experts, this book describes educational problems met with in different parts of the world. The book will be distributed in Britain by H.M. Stationery Office.

This month, representatives of all German political parties are visiting Britain as guests of the Hansard Society.

A weaving mill at Burnley in Lancashire has been bought as it stands and is to be sent to Cape Town.

CEYLON'S M.P.s. Nominations for the election of Ceylon's first Parliament were made recently. There are 360 candidates for the 95 seats in the House of Representatives. Among the candidates are three women.

An ice-breaker rescued 80 people from the Arctic supply ship *Nascope* after it went aground in Hudson Strait not long ago.

Prizes of a week's holiday in Holland have been offered by Dutch bulb growers for one hundred L.C.C. schoolchildren.

ADVENTURE. A trawler with 17 British emigrants on board recently reached Cape Town after breaking down six times on the voyage.

The public transport service of Madrid has ordered 30 British Guy double-deck bus chassis, which will be fitted with bodies made in Spain.

A delegation of British M.P.s is to make a seven weeks' tour of South America to demonstrate Britain's interest in the Latin-American republics.

FRIENDLY CALL. The first official visit by British warships to a Russian port since the war was made recently when H.M.S. *Liverpool*, accompanied by two destroyers, visited Sebastopol.

The formation of the two new Dominions in India will release 60,000 British Servicemen from duty there.

HOME NEWS REEL

CLIPPIE'S RECORD. Miss Lucy Chittenden, of Hythe, Kent, who has been a bus conductor for 30 years, has in that time travelled over 1,000,000 miles and clipped nearly 4,000,000 tickets.

An eight-roomed doll's house, built and furnished in the 18th century by two sisters, Mary and Sarah du Cane, was sold in London recently for 40 guineas.

The new Leader of the London County Council and chairman of the L.C.C. Labour party is Mr I. J. Hayward. He succeeds Lord Latham. Mr Hayward is a Welshman who began life as an engineering apprentice.

Adolf Max, a German prisoner-of-war, volunteered to be organist of the parish church at West Hoathly, Sussex, and was accepted.

Whale sausage-meat from Norway has been on sale in Britain.

MORE CARE NEEDED. During last June, 95 children were killed on the roads. Of these 76 were pedestrians and 13 cyclists. Total road casualties in June were 15,727, the highest since December 1946. The Ministry of Transport records show that the long summer holidays are a danger period for children on the roads.

A new award for the citizen who performs the bravest deed in maintaining law and order each year in the City of London and Metropolitan Police districts has been officially approved. It

is called the Captain Ralph D. Binney Memorial Medal, in honour of Captain Binney, who lost his life in 1944 when trying to stop a raiders' car.

GOOD WORK! The East Midland coal-mines produced from January 1 to July 26 this year over 1,000,000 more tons of coal than during the same period last year.

The L.C.C. recently approved a plan for reconstruction and redevelopment in Bermondsey. The plan involves an area of 180 acres and the acquisition of property for it is estimated to cost £4,000,000.

While digging potatoes in a garden near Westgate, Canterbury, land workers unearthed a rare Roman coin of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, A.D. 379-395.

AS YOU WERE! After experiments with traffic-light signals in which the red-with-amber was omitted, the Minister of Transport has decided that the present sequence of red-with-amber, then green, shall be retained.

A new £5,000,000 company, sponsored by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Distillers Company, is to be formed for the production of chemicals from petroleum in the United Kingdom.

A Yorkshire woman, Mrs E. Tooney, aged 78, has received a medal from the National Cyclists' Union for cycling 250 miles from Middlesbrough to London in four days.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

MORE SCOUTS. Census figures just released by the Boy Scout International Bureau show that the active membership of the Scout Movement throughout the world is 4,409,774 in 41 countries. The 1939 census showed a total of 3,305,149.

A party of Scouts from Ryde, Isle of Wight, is going to Holland this month to return a visit made by a group of Dutch Scouts from Wassenaar to Ryde last year.

The Chief Scout has awarded the Gilt Cross to Peter Price, Senior Scout of the 24th Norwich Group, in recognition of his gallantry in saving a boy from drowning in a river at Thorpe, Norfolk, last April.

AT THE JAMBOREE. Guides are sharing in the Scout World Jamboree now taking place in France, many acting as interpreters, messengers, and so on.

Proudest possession of the team of folk dancers from Brittany who came to England for the Guide and Scout Folk Dancing is the Medaille Militaire which hangs on their Patrol Flag. It was awarded to a former Patrol Leader for work in the Resistance Movement which cost him his life.

The National Association of Boys' Clubs has produced a booklet for members entering the Services. The booklet, written by Mr Basil Henriques, is entitled: *So You're Being Called Up?*



Pets on Parade

On their best behaviour and looking as if they are well aware of the importance of the occasion, these dogs with their young owners are ready to catch the judge's eye in a Dog Show at Kilburn organised by Our Dumb Friends League as part of their Golden Jubilee celebrations.

How Stinging Nettles Sting

THIS season of bare legs and arms is when stinging-nettles have a high old time catching the unwary, who, perhaps, may derive some comfort from learning just how the nettles contrive to cause such discomfort.

At the recent World Physiological Congress at Oxford, two scientists, N. Emmelin and W. Felberg, described how they found out that the nettle's stinging hairs contain histamine and acetylcholine. Histamine alone will only make you itch, but when acetylcholine is mixed with it, the well-remembered burning sensation is produced. It is thought that both these substances are formed in the leaves and from there transferred into the stinging hairs.

We shall be able to give a lecture on it the next time we wander dreamily into a bed of nettles! Or shall we be too intent on seeking the old-fashioned dock-leaf remedy?

BACK TO ST PAUL'S

THE Revd O. H. Gibbs-Smith, who has just been appointed Archdeacon of London and a Canon of St Paul's Cathedral, once served as a choirboy at St Paul's. He is the first choirboy to come back to the Cathedral as Canon, and at the age of 45 is the youngest Archdeacon of London for more than 100 years.

London's Music Library

THIS autumn a Central Music Library is to be opened in Westminster. It will be in the Charing Cross Road, and will provide a free library service for music-lovers, students, and professional musicians.

This library has been organised chiefly as a result of a gift of £10,000 by Mrs Winifred Christie-Moor, in memory of her husband, Emanuel Moor, the composer and the inventor of the two-key-board piano.

It is hoped that in time the new library will be equal to the Henry Watson Music Library in Manchester, which is the biggest of its kind in the world.

A DAY AT AN AIRPORT

THE Ministry of Civil Aviation are anxious to make the nation's airports places of public interest.

The other day a public enclosure accommodating 3000 spectators and 150 cars was opened at Northolt Airport near London. Lawns and refreshment tents have been provided, and there is even a sandpit for children.

In smaller enclosures aircraft are being placed for public inspection. Also, visitors may see the pilots' briefing rooms, and other places of interest. Flights over London are being arranged.

New Flags For India

THE designs of the new flags for the Dominions of India and Pakistan have been settled.

India's flag consists of three horizontal stripes, one each of saffron, white, and green, with the wheel of Asoka in the middle. Asoka was an emperor of India over 2000 years ago. After making conquests he was so distressed at the horrors of war that he became a Buddhist and devoted himself to the spreading of the principles of Buddhism, and to teaching practical morality to his people.

Pakistan's flag is green, set with a silver crescent and star—the emblems of Moslems. A crescent and star appear on the Turkish flag. They were the emblems of Diana, the moon goddess, and were originally adopted by the Byzantines about 2300 years ago in gratitude to the crescent moon for having revealed the plans of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, when he sought to make a surprise night attack on Byzantium (now Istanbul).

ZULU TOWN'S COAT-OF-ARMS

ESHOWE, the tiny capital of the Zululand district of Natal, has lately submitted to the College of Arms, in London, a design for a coat-of-arms. Military, agricultural, and missionary aspects are included in the arms. The plumes of the Royal Zulu head-dress will be the crest, with the motto: "The city on the hill cannot be hid." Eshowe lies at an altitude of 1647 feet.

Sport Scrapbook

AS part of Hammersmith's physical fitness campaign the council has asked players in the Queen's Park Rangers football team to give coaching in the parks one night a week. The scheme has met with great response from the local youngsters, 200 of them putting in an appearance for the first two classes, which had to be cancelled owing to rain. Five of the professionals plan to hold separate classes in a part of Ravenscourt Park, to be followed by a combined lecture and discussion.

REGINALD HARRIS, of Manchester, became the world's amateur cycling sprint champion recently when he beat Cor Bijster, the Dutch champion, in the finals at the Parc des Princes, in Paris. He is the first Briton to hold this title since 1922.

A RECORD which has stood for 36 years was beaten recently when a team of four oarsmen crossed the Channel from Folkestone to Boulogne in 4 hours 28 minutes. The cox was Jimmy Ludlow, a 15-year-old Folkestone schoolboy. The previous record was 5 hours 5 minutes.

Taking the Waters in Town

WHEN London holiday crowds congregate at King's Cross and St Pancras to set out in search of health and change, doubtless few among them realise that on those spots or thereabouts, long before the days of trains, thousands of their ancestors used to assemble, also in search of health.

At King's Cross there was a chalybeate spring with water which was reputed to be very good for biliousness and liver complaints. About the middle of the 18th century as many as 800 or 900 invalids would assemble every morning to take the King's Cross or St Chad's Well waters, and to walk in the grounds which surrounded the well. The water was warmed in a large copper, and sold at sixpence a glass. According to the author William

Hone, the well still existed, and was being used, in 1833.

St Pancras had another well providing very clear water, sweet to the taste. It was said to be surprisingly successful in curing skin diseases. In June 1769 an advertisement ran: "St Pancras Well waters are in the greatest perfection, and highly recommended by the most eminent physicians in the kingdom... the best of tea, coffee, and hot loaves every day may always be depended upon... and also cows kept to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with new milk and cream..."

There were many more London wells in the old days. Clues to the whereabouts of some are provided in the names Bridewell, Clerkenwell, Sadler's Wells, and Shadwell.

GOOD SERVICE

TWO remarkable records of service have just come into the news.

Miss A. B. Good, a teacher at St John's School, East Dulwich, London, has retired after being at St John's for 55 years, as pupil and teacher, without one day's absence from school duties.

With the reputation of always being at his post of duty, Mr J. Ellis Jones, sub-postmaster of Nevin, Carnarvonshire, has just retired after 52 years of service during which he never had one day off duty.

Young Explorers

ON Tuesday this week an expedition of 74 British boys is due to leave for the little-known, trackless wilderness in the centre of Newfoundland. The expedition is the first one to be organised since the war by the Public Schools Exploring Society.

The boys come from public schools and secondary schools and are under the leadership of Surgeon-Commander Murray Levick, who founded the Society in 1932, and is a veteran of Captain Scott's South Pole expedition. They have been lent scientific instruments by the War Office and the Admiralty, and they are to set up a radio transmission station in the wilds for sending wireless messages every evening to Whitehall.

These lads uphold the great traditions of British explorers.

Exchange of Teachers

THIS week 126 British teachers are due to sail to the United States under the scheme for the interchange of British and American teachers. Their American opposite numbers, coming to teach in our schools for a year, are due on August 27.

Last year 74 of our teachers went to America, and the Minister of Education said of them recently that they were in great demand as ambassadors. One British teacher who went to New Jersey made over 100 speeches, and another in Colorado made about 50 speeches.

The American teachers who came to Britain fitted well into our school conditions, which differ widely from those in the U.S.

THE BRONTËS IN THE ABBEY

POETS' Corner in Westminster Abbey has a new memorial to the immortals. A plaque commemorating the three Brontë sisters has been placed there, having been handed over to the Abbey by the Brontë Society.

The plaque records the names and dates of the three sisters of Haworth Parsonage—Charlotte, Emily Jane, and Anne—whose lives were so tragically beautiful, and who gave us such precious gems of prose and poetry.



Follow the Leader

Every Tuesday evening in Victoria Park, London, Mr Sam Samuels, an expert roller-skater, gives lessons to young enthusiasts. Here he is seen instructing his mobile class of local boys and girls as he leads them round the track.



Interlude

Members of the Women's Junior Air Corps enjoy a meal from their field kitchen in a break between guard duties at Elstree Aerodrome, Hertfordshire.

A SCHOOL DEMOCRACY IN DEVON

FOUR-HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD Queen Elizabeth's School in the Devon town of Crediton has invented a remarkable method of governing the school. The headmaster is known as Chief Citizen, and the eighty boys in the boarding-house meet as in a miniature "House of Commons," with Speaker, Clerk, Government, and Opposition, to rule this democracy which works and lives under the school roof.

This assembly of boys is known as The Democracy of Queen Elizabeth's School, and, except for matters connected with health, finance, and outside relations, the School Democracy governs itself in every detail. The President of the Democracy is elected, and he chooses a dozen Ministers. Each Minister has a department: the Minister of Food is in charge of the distribution of meals; the Minister of Agriculture superintends the vegetable gardens and fowl runs. Each Minister chooses boys to help him run his department.

The Chief Justice presides over the penal system of the Democracy. If a boy breaks a rule the Minister reports him to the Chief Justice for sentence, but the boy can appeal to a jury who will try the case. One term recently had ten trials by jury, but this summer term there have been only three!

Penalties usually consist of doing labour for the community, and are awarded when a sufficient number of "A's" have accumulated against a boy. Penalties and punishments are debated in open session of the Democracy.

There is, moreover, a carefully worked-out grading system which gives public recognition of moral character. For instance, a "DD" is given when a boy can be trusted to act honestly at any point where the exact duty is known. He may be a Democrat, which shows that he has been active in running the Democracy, or in the Labour Grade, which shows that he has worked well in doing community chores.

At the top of the School Democracy is a select group called The Crest, consisting of a dozen or so members. They are the Aristocrats of the school life and they have the honour of appointing members to the other grades.

There is a strong Christian spirit in the school, with voluntary prayers and services conducted by the Democracy, and everyone is on the most friendly and happy terms with the Chief Citizen. These young Devonians are growing up not only knowing about democracy but having helped to make it work.

Taking the Bible to Europe

GERMAN Bibles are to be printed in Britain because the Nazis destroyed the plates from which the Bibles were usually printed.

That piece of news from the British and Foreign Bible Society is part of the plan to spend £200,000 on providing Bibles for Europe. All over the Continent there is a great shortage of Bibles, and those responsible for printing and distributing the Scriptures are disturbed because a generation of young people are growing up without possessing the most precious book in the world.

Some of the Bibles for Germany have already been reproduced by photography, and the type for another 150,000 copies is now being set. It is expected that over a million copies of the German Scriptures will be printed in Britain.

Today there are many prob-

lems to be overcome in Bible production, and even when the books are printed there comes the most awkward problem of all—binding. Bibles need the best permanent binding. To overcome the difficulties in the production and distribution of Bibles the Bible Societies of the world have formed the United Bible Societies, with an office in Geneva.

Some of the £200,000 which the British Society is spending on new Bibles will be spent in Sweden, where there is more paper than in this country. The American Society is watching Bible distribution in Latin America and in the Pacific. In order to show unity in Bible production the title page of the Bible will bear the imprint "The United Bible Societies" instead of the name of an individual society.

The Best Place For It

Two British merchant ships with full cargoes will shortly leave Britain under naval escort, to be sunk in some deep part of the sea. In one sense they will be war casualties, for their cargoes consist of highly-dangerous chemical-warfare ammunition—such as poison gas—which, fortunately, was not used during the war.

The reason why ships as well as cargoes must be sunk is that fishing grounds have to be protected. Ordinary artillery ammunition which is of no further use can be, and is, taken to sea and carefully dumped overboard. Poisonous material, however, must be sealed, as it were, in the ship to prevent its escaping.

So far, since 1945, about a dozen ships have been scuttled with these dangerous cargoes, and more are doomed to a similar fate. The least valuable ships are chosen for sinking, and before they embark on their last voyages they are stripped of every piece of useful equipment.

Norma—Navigator

PROBABLY the first 16-year-old girl ever to act as an assistant navigator in a four-engined Halifax bomber was Norma Parnaby, of Sunderland, who recently went on a two-day flight of 3000 miles across Europe.

She won this privilege by writing the winning essay in an ATC competition on: Why I want to be a navigator.

Norma is a member of the Sunderland ATC—the only girl among about 100 boys. Such is her enthusiasm about navigation that the ATC authorities were persuaded to allow her to join.

YESTERDAY & TODAY



King's Bodyguard

When in Scotland His Majesty has a bodyguard wearing this traditional uniform, of which a feathered bonnet is the distinctive feature.

THE INTRUDERS

Cows owned by a farmer at Swalecliffe in Kent have the habit of walking into the sea in hot weather. The other day they went farther along the beach and joined a party of girl bathers at Tankerton. In a few seconds the intruders had the sea to themselves, until a farm-hand came to the rescue!

The Editor's Table

SALUTE TO INDIA

THIS week India begins a new era in her long and ancient story with the assumption of power by the Dominions of India and Pakistan. On August 15, 1947, India marches forward in full freedom and confidence into a future of unknown possibilities for her four hundred million people.

Britain's rule over this sub-continent is at an end, her three hundred years' ministry to the people of India has brought them to the hour when they make their own decisions, fashion their own government, and plan their own future. An immense work to which thousands of Britons have given their lives and talents is over—or, shall we not say, gathers a fresh impetus under the direction of Indians themselves.

A GLORIOUS page in history is closing. Across it passed many majestic happenings. The stately East Indiaman sailing to the East in the days of Clive; the splendour of an Empire won by brave deeds and braver lives; the comradeship of Britons and Indians in preparing their country for her future; the dedicated lifework of those who have served India for her own sake. These are among the rich memories now added to the treasure house of Time.

Although not everything Britain has done in India during the last three hundred years is to her credit, yet when the story of Britain's relationship with India is summed up impartially one fact will stand out. Britain has been true to her word. She has steadfastly prepared the way for India's full rank as a self-governing nation.

It was in that spirit that Britain began her association with India when civil war, corruption, and tyranny were rife. Britain brought to India an ordered peace, the benefits of regular trade and commerce, and laid the foundations of those educational and health systems upon which the new India can build.

So we salute India and Pakistan—two Dominions in one land—in the hope that very soon they may become one strong Union, freely created by themselves. They have much to do for the welfare of their peoples—in education and health services, in combating poverty and famine.

BRITAIN'S affection for India, and her willingness to help her, still endure. We are not giving up a hard and hopeless task, but are ready to shoulder new ones. No longer shall we be leaders, but friends of tried wisdom and patient purpose, caring only that in this new era of her age-long history India shall truly prosper.

Shopping While You Work

SOME of the cotton mills in Stockport have made a sensible approach to the dual problem of attracting women into the industry and preventing absenteeism.

It has been arranged that shopkeepers shall call at the mills in the morning to take orders from the women working at the machines; in the afternoon the goods are delivered to the mills and distributed all ready packed to be taken home.

It seems plain that a wide extension of this system would be of advantage to everybody concerned. Under present conditions housewives cannot do their shopping and work in industry at the same time.

OIL AND THE BIRDS

A CORRESPONDENT wrote to The Times recently to say that a Fisheries' officer of Pett Level, near Hastings, had kept a list of the birds found coated with oil between 1940 and 1945 on the foreshore there. His records showed that over 10,000 birds of 22 species had been caught in floating oil in six years in that one spot alone. The birds' wings had become coated with oily filth, so that they could not fly or swim, and consequently they had perished.

This period was during the war years, and shipwrecks must have accounted for much of the oil. Nevertheless, a good deal of oil was, and still is, discarded in a normal way by ships.

The matter is one for international agreement, and we hope that it will not be long before it is dealt with effectively. Oil deliberately shed on the waters is a thoughtlessly cruel practice, to say the least of it.

JUST AN IDEA

He who says what he likes, often hears what he does not like.

Under the I

THE conductor of an orchestra should keep calm. Know how to compose himself.

BRITISH cars can stand up to anything. It is more important that they should move on.

SOME people grumble because they have to pay their water rate in advance. It is their main grievance.

IF housewives choose to go without meat for a week they can have double joints. And all be acrobats.



THERE are too many untrained beekeepers. They find that beekeeping is not all honey.

A Challenge to Young Christians

A DELEGATE who was at the recent World Conference of Christian Youth at Oslo has sent to the C.N. an interesting account of the inspiring spiritual transactions there between 1,400 leaders and delegates of Christian youth from all lands, from Porto Rico to Malaya, from Iceland to Australia.

Particularly impressive was the ringing challenge to Christians everywhere made by the Chairman, the Revd Dr W. A. Visser 't Hooft. He stated flatly that the world situation today is a denial of all that Christianity represents. "The world of our time is an inhospitable world for youth," he said. "The road ahead is not only littered with obstacles, but for many it seems completely blocked, not only by political difficulties, but also by the failure of the Christian Churches and movements themselves."

"They have done nothing to counteract the division of the world into hostile camps. They have allowed themselves to be identified with one or other of the conflicting interests and ideologies. They have become the prey of the political passions of their time. They have not evangelised as they should have done; they have not presented Christianity to youth as a dynamic force rather than as an opiate. They have failed to proclaim the great astounding fact: that Jesus Christ is Lord."

These vigorous words outline in a dramatic manner the struggle that lies before Christian Youth in the modern world.

Midnight Magic

A VAGUE and starry magic
Makes all things mysteries,
And lures the earth's dumb spirit
Up to the longing skies—
I seem to hear dim whispers,
And tremulous replies.

J. R. Lowell

THINGS SAID

I LOOK to you—the working classes of Britain—to give us two years of mighty effort.
Ernest Bevin

OUR friends in the United States say, and rightly: "You have the coal; go to it and dig it!"
Sir Clive Baillieu

IF democracy is to be a reality in the Colonies, we have to do more than create suitable political institutions. We must create there the whole apparatus of modern government, building up from scratch new social services.
A. Creech Jones

IN the western world nationalism is thought of as a barrier to saner or wider world order, but in backward areas it is the inevitable step to liberation and self-government.

Major K. G. Younger, M.P.

THANK God for Youth.
The Norwegian Primate

Her Tribute to Him

MANY famous painters have enriched the world's picture galleries by exquisite portraits of their wives—Rubens and Orpen for example. A noble sculpture of Captain Scott, carved by his widow, Lady Kennet, who has recently passed on, perpetuates the memory of that great hero of the Antarctic.

Lady Scott went to Italy where, in the Carrara quarries, she toiled on the ten-foot marble figure which, in skiing array, tells the visitor to Waterloo Place, London, not a little of Scott's vigour and courage.

Many a bust or statuette of her friends will recall Lady Kennet's skill, and there is, too, a delightful study of eager boyhood which stands in the grounds of Oundle School, where her son Lieut-Commander Peter Scott, war-hero and bird-artist, was a pupil.

BLESSED SLEEP

A FLOCK of sheep that leisurely pass by,
One after one; the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the falls of rivers, winds, and seas,
Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky—
I've thought of all by turns; and still I lie
Sleepless; and soon the small birds' melodies
Must hear, first uttered from my orchard trees;
And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.
Even thus last night, and two nights more, I lay
And could not win thee, Sleep! by any stealth;
So do not let me wear tonight away:
Without thee, what is all the morning's wealth?
Come, blessed barrier betwixt day and day,
Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!

Wordsworth

SPEEDING THE WHALERS

THE fact that the Rodney has just set out from a northern Scottish port on a whaling expedition to procure whale steaks for the Ministry of Food is no new thing for these northern fishing towns.

Indeed, about one hundred years ago, and chiefly in the 1850's, a whaling fleet sailed forth annually from Peterhead and Fraserburgh for Greenland waters. It was not steaks that they sought in those days, but oil and whalebone. They also hunted for seals for their oil and skins. At these ports boiliards—with objectionable smells—were established to deal with the returning cargoes.

The day when these vessels unfurled their sails and set out on their annual trip was treated as a gala day, with the schools on holiday and crowds assembled on the piers to cheer the boats as they moved off.

For Cloudy Days



A technician adjusts the mechanism of the Ceilometer, an electronic device which measures the height of the clouds. It is used as an aid for aerial navigation.

Lewisham's Children's Theatre

LEWISHAM'S schoolchildren are deeply interested in making preparations for a theatre of their very own. They look forward to the day when they will have a place where they can act and produce their own plays; so many of the schools in the borough are busy painting, dress-making, scene-designing—a kind of combined-operation running through all the schools.

When the Children's Theatre Guild recently did a play, Passport for Peter, over 250 children took part. Over eighty schools took part in the pageant, each contributing a small part to the five episodes. The play describes how Peter, by means of the magic passport, travels to many countries and describes what he saw. Music, dress, and chorus singing gave everyone a place in the preparation and the performance.

Many well-known actors have sent money gifts to the Lewisham Children's Theatre which it is hoped to build when there are more bricks and more men to lay them. Meanwhile, the theatre is already at work and gives the Lewisham schools a plan and purpose for their creative activity.

When Abraham Lincoln Prevented a World War

AN interesting ceremony took place in Washington recently, when 194 volumes of Abraham Lincoln's private papers were released for public examination for the first time.

In 1923 these papers were handed over to the Library of Congress by the great President's last surviving son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who gave instructions that they were to be kept secret until 21 years after his death. Robert Lincoln died in 1926, and so, not long ago, many scholars assembled at Washington to see the 18,350 separate documents.

Among them is a long memorandum written in 1861 by William Seward, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State. Civil War was then imminent between the North and the Confederate States, and Seward made the amazing suggestion that, as a means of averting this strife among Americans, a war should be stirred up against Britain and other European countries. Seward thought this would appeal to the patriotism of the Southerners, who would then unite with the rest of the country. He suggested as a pretext for this war, the alleged interference of European powers in America—France in Mexico, with a view to setting Archduke Maximilian on the throne; Spain in the West

Indian island of Santo Domingo; and the alleged partiality of Britain and Russia for the rebel Confederate States.

Abraham Lincoln quietly put this monstrous suggestion aside, for he doubtless wisely decided that if there had to be a war it should be confined to the United States and not involve the whole world.

Although Seward's proposal has been long known to historians, there had been no known documentary confirmation of it before this memorandum was revealed.

Another interesting document in the collection is a sheet of foolscap on which Abraham Lincoln had written: "Legitimate object of Government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. It appears that if all men were just there still would be some, though not so much, need of Government."

This great American's words ring down the ages.

MORE FOOD FROM THE MARSHLANDS?

A PLAN which may change the face of a large area in South-Eastern England is under consideration and has already been discussed by the Kent County Council and by conferences of local authorities, Government departments, and farming organisations.

Almost one half of the 41,000 acres of Romney Marsh may be ploughed up and developed into one of the most important food-producing areas in the country. Before the war, little more than 3000 acres were under the plough, and even during the war years the figure rose only to 16,500 acres.

The plan provides for the making of roads and sewers, the installation of water, electricity, and other services, and for the building of hundreds of houses. The population of the Marsh (Romney proper, Denge, and Walland) will grow by at least 6000, and accommodation will have to be provided for the seasonal workers needed on the land.

With the provision of new roads and better services it is expected that the coastal strip from Hythe to Rye will be developed into a holiday district, for some of the finest sands in England are to be found in Dymchurch Bay, and at Camber.



THIS ENGLAND

Village-green cricket at Frenchay near Bristol

Editor's Table

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW

If you can make a
cheeky horse shy



SOME cafés always have a deposit on their cups. They should get better washers-up.

A FASHION-WRITER says she does not like large checks. Unless they are spell cheques.

A BOY says he does not want to grow too old for bananas. Nor bananas to grow too old for him.

THE modern schoolboy never talks about having a ripping time. Not even when he is in a tearing hurry.

SOME children wish they could avoid examinations. They should pass them.

Wild Sheep of Campbell Island

ONE of New Zealand's leading botanists, Mr A. W. Brockie, has been recently to Campbell Island, where he gathered hundreds of pressed specimens of plant life to be sent to Kew Gardens.

On this lonely sub-Antarctic island, about 400 miles south of New Zealand, there is a flock of about a thousand wild sheep. They are the descendants of sheep taken there many years ago. Now Campbell Island's only human inhabitants are a few weather-office men who send news to Wellington about the approach of storms from the south polar regions.

The sheep on Campbell Island have all but destroyed the unique sub-Antarctic plants which are of so much interest to botanists. For 50 years the sheep have nibbled away at the large fleshy-leaved flowering plants. Once the whole island was covered with plants having leaves two feet across and clusters of purplish daisy flowers. Now these plants are found only on steep banks where the sheep have been unable to climb.

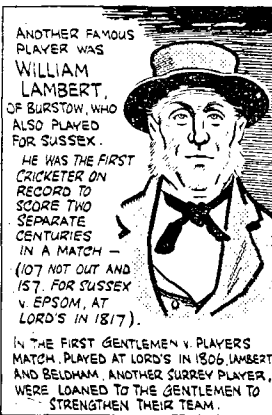
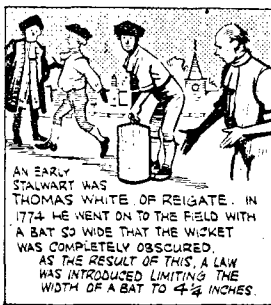
ROBOT SPEAKING

DOCTORS are among the busiest of people. They are out of their homes more often than they are in them, and the doctor's wife has to take messages when duty has called the doctor away.

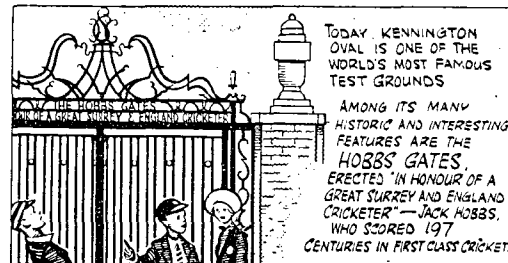
Dr S. Wand, chairman of the BMA General Practices Committee, told the British Medical Association at their annual meeting in London how this difficulty arising from a doctor's absence from his home could be overcome. He said that a robot attachment could be put on a doctor's telephone which told people who telephoned: "This is the robot telephone speaking. Dr X is out. Can I do anything for you?" The caller's reply, Dr Wand explained, was recorded on a cylinder, and could be played back to the doctor on his return.

Famous Cricket Counties

CRICKET IN SURREY WAS SO STRONGLY ESTABLISHED IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY THAT TEAMS OF ELEVEN REPRESENTING THE COUNTY WERE ABLE TO DEFEAT ENGLAND TEAMS OF FOURTEEN PLAYERS.



COUNTY CRICKET IN SURREY Lapsed BETWEEN 1810 AND 1844. BUT THE GAME WAS KEPT ALIVE BY VARIOUS CLUB SIDES, AMONG THEM MONTPELIER C.C., OF WALWORTH. IN 1845, THIS CLUB LEASED AN OVAL-SHAPED MARKET GARDEN AT KENNINGTON, MADE IT INTO A CRICKET GROUND, AND HELPED TO FOUND THE PRESENT SURREY COUNTY CLUB THERE THE FOLLOWING YEAR.



The final Test Match between South Africa and England begins on Saturday at the Oval. England have won three of the four matches played, the other being drawn.

AN ARAB KINGDOM WANTS TO END ISOLATION

THE latest country to apply for membership of the United Nations is the Yemen. Few people know much about this State in the south-west corner of Arabia, and fewer people seem to know how to pronounce it. It should be pronounced "Yemen," and its ruler, the Imam Yahya, is pronounced "Yaheeah," with the first "a" short.

It is a very fascinating and historic country, this Yemen. The Roman legions who went from Italy to conquer it called it Arabia Felix—Happy Arabia. This was because they found in it conditions very different from those they had experienced in the dry, desert Arabia through which they had had to pass on their southward way. They found green valleys and wooded hills, and it was a rest to their eyes. For the Yemen, alone of all the Arab lands, gets the benefit of the monsoon.

Geographically, indeed, the Yemen is so fortunately placed that the first Arab civilisations, civilisations long preceding the establishment of Christianity, arose there. The Yemenis claim that they are the original Arabs. They have a proverb to describe the wanderings of the Arab race. "The Yemen," they say, "is the

birthplace of the Arab people, and the Iraq is its grave."

But for some centuries now the Yemen has been living under medieval conditions, well outside the main stream of general Arab progress. Its rulers have been autocratic, and very suspicious of foreigners. So its undoubted natural resources have never been developed, apart, perhaps, from coffee, which every Arab loves, some grain, and "kat," which is a kind of leaf. The Yemenis like to chew instead of tobacco. The Yemenis have, in fact, been a kind of race apart, preferring to live in isolation.

The Arab League

In the last few years, however, the Yemen has been striving to line up with the other Arab nations. It joined the Arab League, that band of States which includes Egypt, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Transjordan; and in international conferences it always speaks as one with its neighbours. But it does not go in for foreign representation as do these other Arab States. The Yemen sends special emissaries for special occasions to particular places, and does not maintain Ministers or Ambassadors abroad.

Some of the younger Yemenis, especially some of the old Imam's sons, are very anxious to develop their country's resources. They want to start by modernising the port of Hodeida, on the Red Sea, and by installing electric light and power in the interior. Already they have sounded the possibility of getting materials and advisers from Britain and France, and one of the Imam's sons is now on a similar quest in the United States.

The number of Europeans who really know the Yemen intimately is negligible. The common idea is that it is a country of high mountains crossed by scattered passes. To some extent that is correct, and its capital, the walled city of Sanaa, is over 7000 feet high. But its coastline on the Red Sea consists of a hot, steamy plain called the Tihama, in which it is not pleasant for foreigners to live, at any rate in summer. Even the Yemen's population is a matter of guesswork.

But the Yemenis, who generally are people of medium height and soft-spoken, are indisputably a resourceful, patriotic people, and if they succeed in breaking out of their long isolation, surprising developments may be seen in "Happy Arabia."

Beside the Crystal Dove

ANOTHER mile of that lovely riverside walk which follows the Dove northward from grassy Thorpe Cloud to Hartington has been presented to the National Trust by an unknown benefactor.

It is the somewhat sombre ravine called Wolfscote Dale which, flanked by limestone cliffs and dominated by Wolfscote Hill, extends for about a mile from the dry windswept gorge of Biggin Dale to the still and secluded Pike Pool in the woodlands of Beresford Dale.

It was here that Charles Cotton, the seventeenth-century poet, translator of Montaigne's Essays, and angler, entertained his friend Izaak Walton, and close by is a cave in which, it is said, he hid from his creditors, for his literary ability far exceeded his business ability.

The new gift amounts to 76 acres, and is a welcome addition to the area already preserved for the nation in Derbyshire.

HELP FOR THE AGED

WHEN we become old we shall all expect to receive the consideration which will be our just due.

All, therefore, should welcome the new National Corporation for the Care of Old People, which has been formed by the Nuffield Foundation to champion the cause of those among us—an ever-increasing number—when they have reached the evening of their lives.

The new corporation, which is to receive substantial grants from the Nuffield Foundation and the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, will co-operate with the Government, local authorities, and voluntary bodies, to see that a concerted effort is made to advance the interests of the aged in various ways, including the provision of suitable homes.

This splendid movement deserves every support from those who have the welfare of humanity as a whole at heart.

LORNA DOONE—Final Pictures of R. D. Blackmore's Famous Romance of Exmoor

John's scheme for overthrowing the Doones was to send to them a trusted man, who pretended to be their friend, and told them that a convoy of gold was crossing

Exmoor on Friday night. John rightly guessed that some of the Doones would leave the Valley to loot the imaginary convoy. Thus their forces would be divided.

Those who rode out of the Valley would be ambushed by a strong party of John's followers, while he himself with another party would attack the Valley itself.



John led his party into the Valley by a secret entrance. They set fire to Carver Doone's empty house. The Doones, guarding their fortified main gate, rushed down the Valley, and the enraged Exmoor men fought and killed them all. Later they heard that their other party, out on Exmoor, had killed the rest of the Doones, all except Carver, who had escaped.



Meanwhile, Lorna had obtained the King's permission to marry John. All the neighbourhood came to the wedding. At the end of the ceremony in the village church a shot rang out, and Lorna fell. Carver had taken a vile revenge. In a daze, John rushed out and mounted his horse. Men pointed the direction Carver had taken and John galloped after him.



John caught up Carver near the edge of a bog. Seeing John was unarmed, Carver charged at him and fired, the bullet cracking John's rib. Then Carver's horse collided with John's and fell with its rider. John dismounted and, although wounded, wrestled with Carver. Unaware, they both stepped into the bog. John managed to struggle out but the murderer was engulfed.



Sad, wounded, and exhausted, John returned to the farmhouse. But there his mother and sisters excitedly told him that Lorna was still alive. For days he scarcely dared to hope, but at last his wife recovered completely. Their troubles were over, for Exmoor was rid of the disgrace of the Doones. They settled down to a long, happy life together.

A picture version of Captain Marryat's *Mr Midshipman Easy* begins on this page next week

The Children's Newspaper, August 16, 1947

Queer Friendships at the Zoo

By Our Own Correspondent

THE queer friendships that frequently crop up between Zoo animals of different species always interest visitors. Just now there are two examples to be seen in the London Zoo. In one case the "chums" are a British fox and a West African green monkey; in the other, a young badger and a lamb.

The fox-and-monkey friendship is perhaps the more amusing. It came about in this way. A few months ago the monkey, Scamp, was found in a railway carriage at Waterloo Station, and the R.S.P.C.A., finding no claimants for him, took him to the Zoo. There, Scamp, until the other day, had been occupying a cage by himself.

Then another chance arrival turned up—a young fox (since



Rufus makes friends

named Rufus), who had been caught on a farm in the Welsh mountains. Rufus was placed in a cage next to the monkey's. The pair soon showed every desire to meet, so one morning the keeper put Rufus into Scamp's cage. Then he stood by just in case!

Fox and monkey were soon indulging in the liveliest romps, and as it became obvious that they were going to make ideal playmates, the pair were left together. And what fun these two animals are! Hearty laughter is caused by the spectacle of the monkey trying to ride his friend, jockey-fashion. "Usually, as soon as Scamp is astride Rufus's back the fox shoots forward, leaving the monkey standing bowlegged and looking extremely foolish!

Partings Ahead

In a few months' time Rufus will have grown too big a playmate for the monkey, and then, I fear, there will have to be a separation. In the meantime, you can not only see Rufus and Scamp at the Small Mammal House, but can actually have the fox out of his cage to pet him.

The other friendship, that of the badger and lamb, can be seen in the Children's Zoo, where these two British animals now share a pen. Their friendship came about because both animals have a lot in common. They are the same age, nearly five months, and both, during their infancy, were bottle-fed. Even today they share a saucer of milk together, though the badger, having a bigger and greedier "lap" than the lamb, usually contrives to put away most of the milk!

One likes to think that this friendship will endure. I am afraid it will not, however. The badger is growing very fast, and soon his bites, even though meant in fun, will begin to worry the lamb. Then that pair also will have to be parted. C. H.

FROM PLASSEY TO SWARAJ

This week all India, both British India and the Native States, become fully independent of the British Crown. Here we review very briefly our past relations with this vast and populous country.

BRITISH rule in India, which ends on Friday, August 15, may be said to date from the Battle of Plassey in 1757, for it was after that battle that the old East India Company became more and more powerful in the vast sub-continent.

Its rule lasted for 100 years, but after the Indian Mutiny people realised the absurdity of this great country being ruled by an association of merchants, and the rule of "John Company," as it was nicknamed, was replaced by the direct authority of the British Crown. In 1858 Parliament passed an Act for the Better Government of India, under which a Secretary-of-State for India was created, together with a Council of India consisting of 15 members. These were to function in Britain, and for India a Viceroy and Governor-General was appointed.

A Royal Proclamation was made to the peoples of India setting forth Britain's intentions towards them. This Proclamation, which used to be called the Magna Carta of the Indian peoples, finished with these noble words: "It is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all our subjects therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward."

Clemency Canning

Lord Canning was the Viceroy to whom fell the task of establishing the new rule. He earned the nickname of "Clemency Canning," which was applied to him contemptuously by individuals who disliked the impartial justice he applied to former rebels of the Mutiny, but it was a nickname which was afterwards remembered to his honour—and the honour of Britain.

In 1877 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi.

About eleven years later a number of educated Indians began agitating for an increasing share for Indians in the rule of their own country, and the Indian National Congress was formed to carry on this movement. The British Government recognised the justice of these claims and in 1907 a Hindu and a Mohammedan were appointed to

the Secretary-of-State's Council—the supreme Government of India—and in 1908 the right of Indians to govern themselves was acknowledged in a Royal Proclamation which said: "From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced and the time has come when . . . that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and a greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power."

Full Freedom

In 1909 an Act of Parliament was passed to give Indians more influence in the Legislative Councils. The Congress Party itself expressed appreciation of these reforms in 1911.

Another step on the road to independence was taken in 1917, when Mr E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, announced Britain's policy as "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire . . ." and in 1919 the spirit of this declaration was embodied in a new Act of Parliament conferring more power on the Indian peoples.

By this time, however, a great and saintly man, Mahatma Gandhi, had gained an enormous following among the Hindus, who were deeply moved by his appeal to a basic teaching of their religion—non-violent resistance to what they considered unlawful authority. Gandhi aimed at Swaraj—complete independence for India.

In 1935 a new Government of India Act was passed by the British Parliament which turned India into a Federation and gave very wide political power to the Indian people.

This, however, could obviously not be Britain's last word to a people determined to win their freedom. In the years that followed there were many conferences with India's leaders until, last month, our Parliament passed the new Indian Independence Bill giving full freedom to the two new Dominions of India and Pakistan; and also to the Native States.

Long Service to the Land

A PROUD story is that of a trio of happy men of the land, whose service to the same employer has reached the grand total of 141 years.

The trio, who each won a long-service award at the Kent County Agricultural Show, are Messrs William Skinner, Frank Peacock, and Cecil Reynolds; and their employer is Mr William Rogers, of Horton Kirby, near Dartford.

Eldest of the trio, 79-year-old Mr Skinner, whose total is 58 years for the same farmer, has seen many changes on the land. As a shepherd boy, he started work at the age of ten, and for a ten-hour day, seven days a

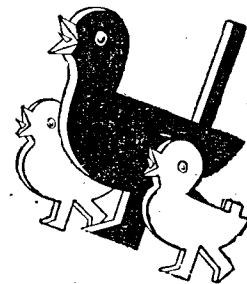
week for most of the year, he received a wage of only four shillings a week.

Mr Peacock, 56 years with Mr Rogers, belongs to a family of long service to the land. He recounts that when he was a boy he worked a 12-hour day for ninepence, and as a very youthful wagoner his work usually began at four o'clock in the morning and did not end until seven in the evening.

Mr Reynolds, youngest of the loyal trio, began work as a shepherd boy when eleven years old. He has always worked for seven days a week and has had only one short holiday during his life.

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THE BRAN TUB

DOES IT WORK?

THE salesman in the marketplace was extolling the virtues of a new comb.

"Just look at this flexible comb!" he cried. "You can bend it this way and that way, and you can twist it. It will bend double—"

"But can you comb your hair with it?" asked a young listener.

Pithy Proverb

THE wise traveller is he who makes sure of his goal before he sets out on his journey.

Jumbled Holiday Resorts

WHEN properly rearranged, the letters of the following phrases spell the names of six well-known seaside resorts in England or Wales:

DO DULL ANN
BRING DOLT IN
TEST OF OWL

GAME TARS
SOLE OF KENT
LOP A BLOCK

Answer next week

RODDY



"Quick, Daddy—Trunks speaking. It must be the Zoo!"

BEDTIME CORNER

Billy's Ride Home

"UNCLE TED is coming today," said mother. "Would you like to go to meet him?"

Billy jumped up. "Rather!" he cried, and he dashed off to get his cap.

He was waiting on the platform when the long train steamed in. There was Uncle Ted waving to him from a carriage window, and as the train came to a standstill Uncle jumped out. Just then a great dog, the biggest Billy had ever seen, leaped on to the platform and bounded up to Billy, almost knocking him over.

"Oh, I am sorry," said Uncle Ted. "He was so pleased to get out into the

A Quiet Journey For Jacko



THE train carrying the Jacko family from the seaside was full and the kindly guard let Jacko travel in the van with him—an action he soon regretted. All would have been well had not Bouncer spotted one of his old foes. Then the rumpus started. The poor guard was helpless as Bouncer darted round his legs, knocking over the luggage and making the van a scene of hopeless disorder. Needless to say, Jacko spent the rest of the journey standing in another compartment.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Harmless Grass Snakes. Don sat fishing under the willows that grow by the long pond in the meadow. Suddenly his attention was attracted by a long sinuous creature swimming gracefully through the water. To Don's astonishment it appeared to vanish into the long grass growing at the pond's edge.

"It was a grass snake, not an eel, Don," said Farmer Gray.

"But it was swimming," objected Don.

"Grass snakes are good swimmers and often take to the water in pursuit of frogs or newts," explained the farmer. "They are the largest of our three species of snake, sometimes measuring four feet in length. They are quite harmless, but best left alone."

Catch Question

WHAT is it that the more it is cut the longer it grows?

WHP V

Other Worlds

IN the evening Jupiter is in the south-west. In the morning



Mars is in the south-east. The picture shows the Moon at 5.30 on the morning of Wednesday, August 13.

CLAP TRAP

BY the sea—whereabouts I've no notion—

The crabs raised a dreadful commotion;

They were clapping their claws

In excited applause

Because they approved of the ocean.

MUSICAL RIDDLE

MY head and tail are a postal order;

A boy you find right in my middle.

If I'm played well I make sweet music.

What is the answer to this riddle?

Answer next week

Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday, August 13, to Tuesday, August 19.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Two Disobedient Fishes—a story; Young Artists. 5.35 Romance of Heraldry. North, 5.0 The microphone visits Belle Vue Zoo. Scottish, 5.0 A story; Songs and Dances.

THURSDAY, 5.0 All on a Summer's Day; The Runaway (Part 1). North, 5.0 Mumfie the Admiral (Part 2); Cricket Hints by Leary Constantine. Scottish, 5.0 Tammy Troot story; Boneshakers, Ltd. Welsh, 5.30 Twelfth Man.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Heidi Grows Up (Part 1).

SATURDAY, 5.0 The Kidnapped Chorister—a play; He Sang to a Small Guitar. N. Ireland, 5.0 Peter Comes In from the Farm; Sam Erskine the Tramp; A story.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Rag-tag Under the Stars—a story. 5.15 The Water Babies (Part 2).

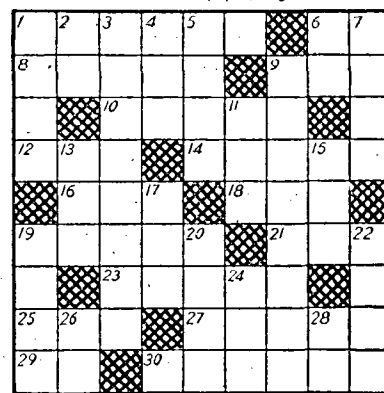
MONDAY, 5.0 Tiger, Tiger—from Kipling's Jungle Book. 5.25 John Wolfe—Oboe. 5.40 A Holiday in South Africa's Game Reserve. North, 5.0 Fenish the Falcon—a play.

TUESDAY, 5.0 In the Country and by the Sea. Midland, 5.0 Monk and Bun; Violin Solos; The Lord of the Manor of Mells. N. Ireland, 5.0 Beowulf—a play; The Seal Who Criticised. North, 5.0 Manchester Salon Orchestra; Children of Other Lands—Turkey.

Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across: 1 Great body of British Ex-Service folk. 6 French for and. 8 To remove errors. 9 Thousands are by this now. 10 A woman's garment. 12 A small spot. 14 The language of Norway. 16 A public vehicle. 18 Extremity. 19 Thin transparent part of the blood. 21 Colloquial term for Father. 23 To accustom. 25 Used for lighting. 27 A sudden forward movement. 29 Editor. 30 A guard.

Reading Down: 1 To grant temporary use of something. 2 Printer's measure. 3 Movements expressing feeling. 4 A writing material. 5 A wardog of the Norsemen. 6 Early English. 7 A narrow linen strip. 9 Loud and harsh in sound. 11 Decay. 13 Order of the British Empire. 15 A health resort. 17 Earth's luminary. 19 Wise. 20 An obstinate quadruped. 22 A squirrel's nest. 24 To hurry. 26 Anno Domini. 28 Georgius Rex.



Asterisks indicate abbreviations. Answer next week

Tongue Twister

MARY mingled midst madly
milling multitudes.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Anagram Ames
What Am I? Swift

ÆSOP-TO-DATE



THE BEAVERS AND THE DAM

"My jaws are tired with gnawing wood," said the young Beaver, "and my limbs are stiff with carrying it. Why do we have to build a Dam when there is only a mere trickle of water in the stream?"—"Foolish lad!" said the father Beaver. "This little trickle is not nearly enough for our needs. But by working hard on our dam now, we shall build up a fine reservoir which will stand us in good stead."

To-day's Moral to this Savings Fable is:

Don't let your pocket-money trickle away. Put it into Savings and build up a "reservoir" of money. Then, when there's something in the shops you really want—you'll have the cash ready to buy it.

NATIONAL SAVINGS STAMPS

Issued by the National Savings Committee.

